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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/722,149	11/24/2003	Wolfgang Wiedmann	033832-008	7953
21839	7590	07/25/2007	EXAMINER	
BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC			LE, TUAN H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/722,149	WIEDMANN, WOLFGANG
Examiner	Art Unit	
Tuan H. Le	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Therefore, re-arrangement of the current application is required.

Response to Arguments

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., *moving of sensor array relative to the target, integrating the signal of a sensor*

element over time (Remarks, page 2, last paragraph), a line of sensor elements and side products (Remarks, pg. 3 last paragraph), and usage of information when the sensor array are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In addition, applicant submits that Sendall (U.S Pat. 4,795,864), White (U.S. Pat. 5,721,427), and Chen (U.S. 6,211,515) do not disclose scanning of a scene, (Remarks, pg. 2 second paragraph, pg. 3 second and fourth paragraphs). Examiner disagrees on the basis that the staring focal plane array (FPA), (Sendall, Fig. 1 and column 4 lines 59-68), the focal plane array (14), (White, Fig. 1), and the focal plane array (22), (Chen, Fig. 3) must scan a scene in order to produce image data for that scene. Therefore, the scene that is captured by elements in the focal plane array is the scanned scene. For further clarification, focal plane array having sensor elements, as previously mentioned, is correspondent to the claimed "a detector having a multiplicity of sensor elements" and each sensor element contains a part of the scanned scene.

In light of the above discussion, claims 1-9 maintain as being rejected.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Sendall et al (U.S. Pat. 4,975,864).

Regarding **claim 1**, Sandall et al discloses a method for producing homogenized image data of a scene, wherein the scene is scanned with a detector which has a multiplicity of sensor elements for producing image signals, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 1 and column 4 lines 59-68), an overall value is formed for each of the sensor elements, which overall value represents a totality of image signals obtained from one of the sensor elements, so that an overall value profile is obtained at least over a part of the scanned scene, (see Sendal et al, column 5 lines 1-16), the overall values for adjacent sensor elements are used to determine whether differences between these overall values satisfy a predetermined magnitude criterion which indicates inhomogeneities in signal sensitivities of these sensor elements, (see Sendal et al, column 5 lines 25-29), if the magnitude criterion is satisfied, the image signals are corrected such that the magnitude criterion is no longer satisfied, (see Sendal et al, column 5 lines 30-35 and lines 52-56), and the image data is produced from the corrected image signals or from the image signals which do not satisfy the magnitude criterion, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2, wherein corrected image signals become compensated focal plane array (FPA) data).

Regarding **claim 2**, Sandall et al discloses a first correction of the image signals is carried out for correction of the signal sensitivities, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2 and column 5 lines 1-3, wherein multiplier 12 is used for correction of signal sensitivities), and predetermined correction values, which are associated with the sensor elements, are used for this purpose, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2, gain compensation values are stored in gain term memory 13), wherein the magnitude criterion, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2 and column 5 lines 25-29, comparator 22 contains a preset level indicative of anticipated scene intensity), is applied after the first correction, wherein at least one further correction value (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2, offset value is stored in offset term memory 17), which is associated with a sensor element, is determined if the magnitude criterion is satisfied, and wherein a second correction is carried out using the at least one further correction value, such that the magnitude criterion is no longer satisfied, (see Sendal et al, Fig. 2, second correction is carried by summing circuit 12).

Regarding **claim 3**, Sandall et al discloses a process of determining whether the magnitude criterion is satisfied includes a check as to whether the overall value of a specific sensor element is an extreme in the vicinity of the sensor element, (see Sendall et al, column 5 lines 30-35, wherein a input signal is assigned positive or negative sign with reference to the preset level).

Regarding **claim 4**, Sandall et al discloses processes of determining whether the magnitude criterion, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 4, preset reference) is satisfied include a check as to whether any difference between the overall value of a specific sensor element and the overall value of an adjacent sensor element is greater than a

predetermined limit value or is greater than a limit value which is determined from a predetermined value and from the overall value profile, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 4, adjacent element is reached by moving window to next element).

Regarding **claim 5**, Sandall et al discloses that if the magnitude criterion is satisfied, it is checked as to whether a measure for a totality of possible correction values for correction of the image signals differs from zero or from a measure for a totality of other correction values by more than a predetermined amount, (it is inherent to check if possible correction values are different from zero so that correction value increases/decreases signal intensity).

Regarding **claim 6**, Sandall et al discloses an apparatus for producing homogenized image data of a scene, having: a detector for scanning the scene, which detector has a multiplicity of sensor elements for producing image signals, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 1 and column 4 lines 59-68, wherein a focal plane array is used), a unit for forming overall values, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, summing circuit 12, multiplier 14 and A/D 15), which is configured such that it forms an overall value for each of the sensor elements which overall value represents a totality of image signals obtained from the sensor element, such that an overall value profile is obtained over at least a part of the scanned scene, a unit for checking a magnitude criterion, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, comparator 22), wherein the unit is configured such that it uses the overall values of adjacent sensor elements to determine whether differences between these overall values satisfy a predetermined magnitude criterion which indicates inhomogeneities in signal sensitivities of these sensor elements, a unit for correction of the image signals ,

(see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, summing circuit 12 and multiplier 14), wherein the unit is configured such that, when the magnitude criterion is satisfied, it corrects the image signals such that the magnitude criterion is no longer satisfied, and a unit for producing the image data , (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, analog FPA output and compensated FPA data), which unit is configured such that it produces the image data from the corrected image signals or from the image signals which do not satisfy the magnitude criterion.

Regarding **claim 7**, Sandall et al discloses that the apparatus has a memory device for storing a first set of correction values for correction of the image signals, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, gain values are stored in gain term memory 13), and has a unit, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, median filter 16, anti-median calculator 21, comparator 22, multiplexer 23, and increment/decrement 27) for determining at least one second correction value (offset values) in order to change the first set of correction values.

Regarding **claim 8**, Sandall et al discloses that the apparatus has a second memory device for storing a third set of correction values, and wherein the apparatus can be controlled such that the third set of correction values can be transferred to the first memory device, (see Sendall et al, Fig. 2, control 25 and latch 26).

Regarding **claim 9**, Sandall et al discloses a scanner having an apparatus according to one of claims 6 to 8, wherein the scanner has a unit for displaying the image data produced by the apparatus, (see Sendall et al, Figure 1, analog video FPA output is used; it is inherent that a video processor can scan a FPA and display image data).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

White et al (U.S. Pat. 5,721,427) discloses a non-uniformity correction processor adapted for use with a focal plane array of detectors, wherein non-uniformity correction terms are generated and applied to signals from detectors.

Chen et al (U.S. Pat. 6,211,515) discloses an adaptive non-uniform compensation using feedforward shunting and wavelet filter.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Le whose telephone number is (571) 270-1130. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30-5:00 F 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tuan Le/
7/19/07



DAVID OMETZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER